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TRUE GOLD.

Some love the show of outward glow,
The house to me may lowly be,
If I but find the purer gold within;
What's all the gold that glitters cold,
A man linked to hard and haughty feeling?
What'er we're told the noble are
Is truth of heart and manly dealing.
Then let them seek who whose minds are weak,
Mere fashion's smile and try to win it;
The richer to me may lowly be,
If I but like the people in it.

A lowly roof may give us proof
That lowly flowers are often fairest;
And trees whose bark is hard and dark
May yield us fruit and bloom the rarest.
There's worth as sure in simple nature
As e're adorned a lofty station;
And noble hearts are to those set forth,
Whose claim is but of wealth's creation.
Then let me seek, who seek but pride and weak,
Mere fashion's smile and try to win it;
The richer to me may lowly be,
If I but like the people in it.

THE PULPIT.

THE FUTURE.

A Sermon, Preached by Dr James Brown, Pastor of the First Independent Congregational Church, St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh.

"And I saw an Angel come down from Heaven having the key of the bott mless pit and a great chain in his hand. And he laid hold of the dragon, that old serpent, which is the devil and Satan, and bound him a thousand years." Rev. xx: 1, 2, 3.

As is usual in times of commotion among the nations of the world, the attention of many thoughtful students of prophecy, has been directed to the inspired volume; and the inquiry is eagerly and earnestly put, "How long shall it be to the end of these wonders, and what shall be the end of these things?"

Such is the feeling, which actuates multitudes in the present day, when looking over the field of the world, and viewing with sadness, the carnage, and desolation and death, which have taken place in the distant and different parts of the earth, causing bitter lamentation and wo to proceed from many homes made desolate by the strife and carnage of war.

It is only a few years ago, that many well meaning men thought that civilization and intelligence had made such progress among mankind that they would not hastily draw the sword, but could settle all differences that might occur among men to the arbitrament of National councils, and hearken to the voice of reason, and submit to the equitable decisions in all things. But as time wore on, events unforeseen have taken place, to show how fallacious were the hopes and expectations of those earnest lovers of peace. The clin and bustle of war, have swept over many lands, and deluged the eternal world multitudes of our race who little thought such would be their end.

But now that martial music has died away in the distance, and the battle cry has ceased to send forth its deafening peals, we are prepared to ruminate on the terrible conflict through which we have passed, and listen with bated breath, as to the storm which has passed over the Eastern Continent has subsided, and there is at least a temporary lull in the political heavens, to hear what it will next interrupt the stillness of the hour.

Cholera, too, which so rapidly traversed sea and land, spanning the worldin its fearful work of destruction, and which has in a great measure subsided, and our cities, as if in the hallow of Jehovah's hand, have been wonderfully preserved from its fearful ravages, while in other cities it has selected its victims from nearly all of the populous cities of the continent. We are now, therefore, in an attitude suitable for entering into the investigation of the query, "What shall be the end of these things?"

It is certain that we can know nothing of the future but what God has seen proper to reveal in His own word. Men, unlearned men, uninstructed and unenlightened by the scriptures, are as ignorant as the greatest simpleton about the events which will take place among the nations of the earth. It is only by the Word of God that we can know anything of the future, and it is only by a careful study of prophecy, comparing scripture with scripture, that we can arrive at any certain knowledge of what it reveals. The prophecies are purposely couched in symbolic or figurative language, in order that they may become a subject of study and research; not that we may abandon all inquiry, because they are obscure and difficult to be understood, but rather to excite our attention and induce a prayerful and attentive study of them. This appears from the blessing pronounced upon those who read and hear the words of the prophecy of this book. Now, reading and hearing is in order to understanding, without which we cannot be profited by what we read and hear. We may, therefore, given the most ample encouragement to study and understand what God has seen proper to make known in regard to the future of our world, and what he has in store for this world and them that dwell therein.

It is now generally believed by professing Christians that the dispensation under which we live will terminate in a universal conversion of the nations to Christianity; that Jews and Gentiles will be brought to believe that Jesus is the Christ, and that such language as the prophet uses when he says, "The knowledge of God shall cover the earth as the waters cover the sea," will have its fulfillation on or before the termination of this dispensation; and that universal peace, truth, and righteousness will prevail on the earth. This is the hope and earnest expectation of many devoted professors of the Gospel.

But unfortunately this sentiment, so generally believed and anxiously looked for, has no support from the book which our Lord has taught upon the subject. Indeed, when our attention is directed to the sayings of our Lord or His Apostles, we find that every passage to which we have look upon record is entirely opposite to a state of universal prevalence of truth upon the earth before the Lord comes. We have the distinct information that it was in the days of Noah, so shall it be when the Son of Man cometh," and "when the the Son of Man cometh shall he find faith on earth (intimating that it will be rare and scarce), and no information is given of any previous intervening period, when righteousness would prevail. Paul writing to Timothy, also informs him that in the latter speaketh expressly, that in the latter times some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to seducing spirits and doctrines of devils," and that in the "perilous times" he would be a good minister of Jesus Christ, nourished in the words of faith and good doctrine. Peter agrees with his beloved brother Paul in foretelling the *declension from the faith* which would take place in after times, but not a word is said by either or all of the inspired writers of the universal *conversion of nations to Christ*, which is now looked for. The New Testament scripture is examined in vain to find any support for such an idea. The passage quoted at the head of this article is the only one which can be called to any affording proof ample and sufficient upon which to base the theory of a millenium, when, peace, truth and righteousness will universally prevail on the earth; for the Lord Jesus is to come from heaven and bind Satan for a thousand years; and then will be fulfilled that happy era so long anticipated by the pious of God, in "when men shall break their swords into plow shares and their spears into pruning hooks; neither shall they learn war any more."

But seeing that the passage before us is the only one upon which such a theory can be based, let us examine it *seriatim*, in order that we may see whether it bids such a view as is generally entertained. And here I would observe, that the whole of this book is highly figurative. And this passage is also to be understood figuratively. The language is symbolic: instruction is conveyed by figures which can only be understood by comparing scripture with scripture. We can only ascertain its true meaning by interpreting the whole figuratively. It will not harmonize to explain one portion literal and another figurative. Keeping this in view, therefore, if the passage teaches that the angel is Christ, and the dragon the old serpent means the devil, and that the chain and key must also be understood in a literal sense, which would be absurd as no literal chain could bind Satan, who is a spirit, and cannot be bound with chains. But, in order to convey what I conceive to be the meaning of the emblems employed in this passage, observe that the angel which John saw come down from heaven having the key of the bottomless pit, can not be the Messiah, because there is no distinctive characteristic given of him, which is usually the case; nothing to indicate that it was the Son of God. He simply saw an angel, and that angel had the key of the bottomless pit and a great chain in his hand, and this peculiarly plainly shows that it was the same angel which John saw in the ninth chapter, to whom was given the key of the bottomless pit, and to him it was given to open the bottomless pit, and there arose smoke out of the pit, as the smoke of a great furnace; and there came out of the smoke locusts upon the earth." Then he describes their destructive character and peculiarities. He says: "They had a king over them which was the angel of the bottomless pit, whose name in the Hebrew tongue is Abaddon, but in the Greek, Apollyon." Here observe that the star which John saw fall from heaven has personality, so also has he, him, and in the eleventh verse he is called the angel of the bottomless pit, showing the fallen star and the angel are the same, and the names are given interchangeably to designate the same person, and this agrees with the interpretation which our Lord gives in chapter 1st, and 20th verse. He says the seven stars are the angels of the seven churches. Thus star and angel are here synonomous in their signification. Keep this distinctly in view, and compare what is said in the 9th chapter of the star which fell from heaven, and to whom the key of the bottomless pit was given, and whose name Abaddon and Apollyon signifies the Destroyer, and you must necessarily come to the conclusion that the same angel is spoken of in the 20th chapter. If so, he is entirely different in nature and operations from the Messiah, who is the Savior, the author of light and life. The Messiah has the keys of hell and death, but this angel has the key of the bottomless pit, which is not hell, for we find it contained nations from whence the beast and false prophet ascended, and from whence emanated the darkness, ignorance and error which has cursed the world, shutting out the light of gospel truth from the world, taking away the key of knowledge, which is the Word of God, and substituting in its place the dogma of designing, erring men. This angel I take to signify religious teachers who should fall away from the truth, and who would introduce damnable heresies, as the Apostle foretold, darkening men's mind to the truth, and leading them away from the simplicity that is in Christ. And his emissaries and the propagators of his soul destroying errors would be numerous as the locusts.

It would be apparent to every one who examines this book, that the angel of the bottomless pit, spoken of in the 9th chapter, and in the 20th chapter as the same; by a comparison of the passages there cannot possibly represent the Lord Jesus, let us next consider what we are to understand by the Dragon. So far as I am aware, the generally received opinion is that it is the literal Devil, which is to be bound a thousand years; but if you turn to the 12th chapter, you will there find the same Dragon with only a few more minute particulars about him, namely: "A great Red Dragon, having seven heads and ten horns, and seven crowns upon his heads, and his tail drew the third part of the stars of Heaven, and did cast them to the earth." But in the 9th verse he is called the Old Serpent, which is the Devil and Satan, just as he is in the passage under consideration; consequently he must be the same in both places, and he must be an emblem to represent some beastly power, and not the literal Devil, or he would be a monster having seven heads and ten horns. It cannot possibly represent Satan literally, but some other beast mentioned and directed by this author of all evil. The Dragon was an ideal creature, imaginary, not real. It was painted on the banner of the Romans, and has led the myself of many nations, perhaps from this circumstance, to apply the Dragon of the 12th chapter to the Roman heathen Empire, that persecuting power which sought to destroy the Church, and cut off her seed from the earth.

If the Dragon in the 12th chapter represents the Roman heathen Empire, he must also signify the same in the 20th chapter, for they are one and the same power, upon which is the Devil and Satan. How then was he bound and cast into the bottomless pit? The history of the times clearly show the binding of the Roman Empire to Christianity, which had long struggled against Jew and Gentile, came into popular favor by the conversion of Constantine to the Christian faith, and the world then thought they would extend and enlarge the Kingdom of the Lord Jesus, by compelling men to profess the Christian religion. Hence the heathen temples were surpassed against heathen worshippers; their property was confiscated; they were driven into exile, or put to death; in short the most severe measures which the barbarity of the times could suggest, were employed to force them to profess Christianity. It was in this way the Dragon was cast into the bottomless pit of darkness and superstition. Compelled by the edicts of Emperors to be baptised into the Christian faith, for it is well known that false religions and unconverted Christians, by the issued out of the bottomless pit, accompanied the armies, so that wherever the army went, the false religious teachers followed and baptised whole nations at once, thus calling Christianity of the times, thus setting their seal upon heathen worship, so that the bottomless pit of darkness and superstition, and setting a seal upon him, so that he could not go out to deceive the nations, or propagate Pagan infidel religion, until the one thousand years were fulfilled. The History of France, by Michelet, vol. I pp. 117, 118, 119, shows that the Saxons were the last remains of the Pagan or Scythian race, which the Roman Empire, which were bound by the chain of imperial law, and cast into the bottomless pit of Antichristian religion by baptism, which is mentioned in the 6th page, from which they did not emanate until the time of the French Revolution when they threw off the Catholic faith, and made an open profession of infidelity.

Let us then briefly recapitulate what I have said of these symbols. The angel whose name is Abaddon or Apollyon, which signifies destroyer, represents fallen religious teachers; the bottomless pit, the mystery of iniquity, or the anti-christian system, whence emanated those false doctrines which darkened men's minds to the truth of God. The Dragon symbolized the Roman heathen empire, which was cast into the bottomless pit of anti-christian error and darkness; and this took place after the Empire was divided into Greek and Roman, or Eastern and Western Empires, which were emanations from the dragon with only a few more minute particulars about him, namely: "A great Red Dragon, having seven heads and ten horns, and seven crowns upon his heads, and his tail drew the third part of the stars of Heaven, and did cast them to the earth." But in the 9th verse he is called the Old Serpent, which is the Devil and Satan, just as he is in the passage under consideration; consequently he must be the same in both places, and he must be an emblem to represent some beastly power, and not the literal Devil, or he would be a monster having seven heads and ten horns. It cannot possibly represent Satan literally, but some other beast mentioned and directed by this author of all evil. The Dragon was an ideal creature, imaginary, not real. It was painted on the banner of the Romans, and has led the myself of many nations, perhaps from this circumstance, to apply the Dragon of the 12th chapter to the Roman heathen Empire, that persecuting power which sought to destroy the Church, and cut off her seed from the earth.

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If the views here advanced be a correct interpretation of this passage, then it removes out of the way the only passage upon which there is any support to prove that before the time of the end there is to be a thousand years of prosperity to the Church. But the view here given shows that the thousand years spoken of in the passage are past and gone, and that there is no important event between us and the coming of our Lord. There is not now any transaction of note to be performed by the wisdom of men, uninstructed and unenlightened by the scriptures, are as ignorant as the greatest simpleton about the events which will take place among the nations of the earth. It is only by the Word of God that we can know anything of the future, and it is only by a careful study of prophecy, comparing scripture with scripture, that we can arrive at any certain knowledge of what it reveals. The prophecies are purposely couched in symbolic or figurative language, in order that they may become a subject of study and research; not that we may abandon all inquiry, because they are obscure and difficult to be understood, but rather to excite our attention and induce a prayerful and attentive study of them. This appears from the blessing pronounced upon those who read and hear the words of the prophecy of this book. Now, reading and hearing is in order to understanding, without which we cannot be profited by what we read and hear. We may, therefore, given the most ample encouragement to study and understand what God has seen proper to make known in regard to the future of our world, and what he has in store for this world and them that dwell therein.

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1866.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL

PROSPECTUS FOR 1867.

By common consent the COMMERCIAL ranks first among the papers published in Western Pennsylvania. Although it has recently established its circulation and influence are already widely extended. As a Journal of enterprise in gathering the latest intelligence, and giving in each issue a large amount and great variety of reading matter, it does not suffer in comparison with the best. It is thoroughly identified with the city in which it is published, and an extended circle around and beyond the limits of our own State, where the number of its readers and its influence are constantly increasing. An unflinching advocate of sound and liberal principles, it at the same time pays special attention not only to all

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WHO IS TO RESTORE THE UNION?

This question, if asked on the suppression of the rebellion, would have been pronounced by any impartial judge, jury or diplomatic council in the world, a superfluous, if not an absurd one. Who, they would say, but the Union itself, as represented in its tried and faithful friends? And they might justly add, that all captious and especially all insulting interference of the open enemies of the Union to prevent its restoration or to embarrass it, should only make its friends the more resolute and decided to have it done, and done in accordance with their views of rights and justice.

Yet, the friends of the Union, after having, with untold expense of treasure and life, frustrated the secession attempt to destroy it, have not taken this altogether justifiable position. They have, on the contrary, invited the concurrence and cooperation of the late secessionists, as far as consistent with the safety and rights of the whole country. They have, in the way prescribed by the instrument itself, proposed an amendment to the Constitution which would adopt it to the condition of the country at the present time, and sought, if for the future against the recurrence of the evils and dangers from which it has just been rescued. This proposal, the political leaders of the Southern States, who were also the leaders of the rebellion, tell us they will not accept. Whether this would be the decision of the people of the Southern States, we have not the means of knowing, and we are obliged to take this as the determination.

And in this condition the question returns, What is to be done now for the restoration of the Union? Or rather, we should say, the manner and temper in which the Amendment measure has been considered and disposed of in the session States, suggests a new question, *Who* is to restore the Union? And the only answer, when it comes to that, will be, as before, the Union Government itself, as representing its tried and faithful friends. In doing this, animated by the same comprehensive patriotism that has controlled them hitherto, they will, of course, consult the claims of right and justice and the best interests of the whole country, embracing those of the leading States. It must be admitted, however, that the position taken in the latter, on the Amendment question, and still more the disposition manifested in taking it, are calculated to render the opinions and wishes of these rebels, subjects of serious consideration now that the Amendment was first proposed. This tendency is evident in the fact that it leads one of the most conservative journals of the country, the New York *Times*, to contemplate as a possible necessity, modes of reconstruction that have been regarded as strictly radical. In fact, the course pursued by the Southern States and their idea too gladly and too heartily taken from the New York *World*, that they were the master of the situation, were well calculated to secure backing to General BUTLER's defiant declaration, "We ask nothing of those who have fought against us, neither do we ask them how we shall reconstruct this Government."

It is but a moderate type of radicalism, surely, to maintain that if the people of the Southern part of the country will not concur in the proposed measure of the Government, for their restoration to Federal relations, like those of other States, the work must be left undone or done without their concurrence. But the entire area of the United States must be under the common government of the United States, the Southern States cannot be without a government, and they cannot have a separate and an independent one. Their refusal to concur in the measures already proposed, does not place the business at a dead-lock, as has been foolishly imagined. The Amendment may be still held before the country for its adoption; or on a question not yet much discussed, it may be found practicable without the vote of the seceded States, whose restoration is yet incomplete; or, some other method of setting up State governments in the Southern portion of the country may become a necessity.

The whole case, then, may be briefly stated as follows: The States that were thrown out of gear with the Federal Union are to be restored. They cannot remain without government or independent governments within the area and jurisdiction of the United States. If they will not concur in reasonable and just measures of restoration, the Government will have to do the work of restoration without their concurrence.

A WRITER, who claims to have bestowed some attention on the subject, estimates that in Alabama, in the outset, by the impartial test of intelligence, in granting suffrage, the poor white element, now enfranchised, would lose twenty-five per cent., and the negro element would gain ten. Of course in a short time this would be changed; for every man not enfranchised, when he could do it so cheaply, would proceed to enfranchise himself, by gaining the requisite intelligence. The benefits would not be confined to him, but would be conferred on the community many fold.

But there is an important error in the above calculation. The friends of impartial suffrage, on the basis of intelligence, do not, as we understand it, propose to disfranchise any one, but apply the test to incoming voters. This would give, on the above calculation, a net loyal gain (counting all the negroes on that side), of ten per cent., to be increased rapidly by the spread of intelligence.

FINANCIAL DANGERS.

It appears that we have been, almost without knowing it, on the brink of a financial crisis, and we are told that it is now over and past. The latter, we are very much delighted to hear. And in reference to the former, we would, with great modesty, inquire what it was that brought us, so quietly that it was scarcely perceived, into a condition that might have been very damaging to the pecuniary interests of the country. It appears to have originated in the extensive transactions of brokers and money operators, conducted purely for their own profit, in the city of New York, resulting in losses to one set of them, as it is estimated, of no less than twenty million dollars, and entailing losses, to a large amount, on other persons throughout the country, who are in no way engaged in the transactions.

The connection in business matters between the country at large and the great commercial center, necessarily involves the former in the effects of action in the latter. While that action is legitimate, the effects may be made a ground of correct and safe calculation, and business in the country may be adjusted accordingly. But when, as it appears to have been in this case, the operations in New York are simply a desperate bull and bear fight, to raise or lower the current values of stocks, with which all the business of the country sympathises, willing or unwilling, it is a wanton trifling with extensive and dependent interests. The usual caution, to "stand from under," is of no avail in the case, because the danger may at any time occur so suddenly as to render the effort to get out of the way entirely impracticable.

A wiser caution suggests that the general business of the country should be divested of some of the unnatural and unsafe pressure, with which it has been of late years, enshrouded, that more moderate views should be taken, that safety in the process should have consideration, as well as speed, that enlargement in transactions should not be attempted until increased capital justifies and supports it, and that the elasticity of credit should not be tried unduly, by keeping it always at a stretch, just a little short of the breaking point. Then, if Bears and Bulls in New York should have a set-to, the gorings and scratchings will all belong to themselves, and legitimate business in the country at large, and its commercial relations with the metropolis will be undisturbed.

DRUNKENNESS AMONG WOMEN.

A few months since, the *Round Table*, a literary weekly, published in New York City, whose "unleash" appears to be a sort of Quixotic adventuring against all manner of social evils, and personal infirmities, real or imaginary, published an article charging in a sweeping and unqualified manner, that American females, especially the better classes, were addicted to the crime of drunkenness. The article excited equal astonishment and indignation. People were astonished that a journal of respectable pretensions which claimed to address, and receive the support of the educated and refined classes, should through ignorance or malice have published so gross a libel, and they were indignant at the thought, that if the statement was even partially true, the business of disseminating it had not been left to those inconsequential foreign scribblers, who write so many stupid books on America, for our delectation. American men are brave and chivalrous. Therefore it was not likely that the *Round Table* would long remain unchallenged. The press soon convinced the author of the falsehood that if a lie does sometimes travel faster than truth, it is sure to be finally overtaken. In a thousand ways, through essays, statistics, editorials and sermons, it was proven that American women are not only not given to the immoderate use of stimulants, but that they are, generally speaking, more abstemious than the women of other countries. It is a well known fact, that spiritous liquors are generally distasteful to them. The *Round Table* asserted what no one else had been able to discover, and it could produce no proof to sustain its mendacious story. It was not even equal to the moral courage of a manly retraction.

The consciousness of such recklessness seems to have weighed heavily upon it. Like the secret criminal, it could not be content with its secrecy. It murder must out, and a number of the past week, it finally confesses that the article "was too sweeping; too unqualified, and, considering the gravity of its imputations, not sufficiently guarded against wholesale conclusions and misconstructions." In extenuation of the offense, it is urged that the article was not written by either of the then, or present editors. Much more is said about the excusableness of accepting statements by contributors, it had been accustomed to confide in. But the penitential confession continues, *mea culpa—mea culpa*—"so far as we may have given circulation to an erroneous impression as to the universal diffusion of habits of drunkenness among women, we repeat, now, in all sincerity, our sincere regret it." People who believe in the "eternal fitness" of things, would not admire a convicted felon in judicial ermine, and if the *Round Table* hopes ever to be recognized as a public censor, it should remember that in this free and enlightened country, journals, like individuals, must be upright before they can be respected; must be just, rather than too generous in advice. "Our policy," says the *Round Table*, "was, is, and will continue to be a gymnastic rather than dogmatic one." But is there no danger that in these unorthodox exercises, it will finally "kick the beam?"

AS OUR Government has constantly ignored the Empire and the Emperor of Mexico, and conducted what diplomatic business it has had, with the JUAREZ Government, representing the Republic, we have no reason to suppose it now, on the departure of the Emperor, recognizes or negotiates with any other than the Republic. Of the nature or details of the negotiations thus conducted, we are not informed. They may embrace the late movement of troops across the Rio Grande, or they may not. If it is agreeable to the Republic to have a visit from United States troops to the city of Matamoras, and no objection is raised on our part, we are not aware that our civilities require the approval of the French or Austrian Government, on the other side of the Ocean. It might be as pertinent a subject of inquiry, why are the troops of those countries in Mexico, while the only recognized Government there gives such decided proofs of not desiring their presence.

THE departure of MAXIMILIAN, whether it is an abdication or an escape, leaves MEXICO no Empire. So that eye-sore to the Republicans of that country and this is out of the way. But the news which announce the exit of the late Emperor, also informs us of the countermanding of the movements for the removal of the French forces from Mexico. The Monroe doctrine picks up its ears at this intelligence. Is the French Emperor, having failed to secure his sends by the substitution of JOHN DOE, going to take the matter directly and formally into his own hands? Is he going to provoke for the Monroe doctrine a thorough and forcible discussion with the United States, on the soil of the latter, with that country for the prize? Hardly with that country. Both parties would be losers by the contest, whichsoever way it issued. We like the Monroe doctrine, but Mexico would be a troublesome prize to win—an elephant of the largest size.

THE election of a President of the Senate, *pro tempore*, it seems to be understood, will take place early in the session—and it seems, also, to be pretty generally agreed that Mr. FOSTER will not be rechosen. Although there has been but little talk, Senators WADE, of Ohio, and ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, are said to be most frequently named in this connection. The reasons why the question is surrounded with far more than ordinary interest are apparent to everybody—and it is to be hoped that hereafter in selecting Vice Presidents they will not be lost sight of.

It is not a little amazing to a good many people, that leading Republicans, in Congress and out, should so soon forget what has been decided at the elections. Where do they get their warrant for proposing other terms of restoration than those for which the people declared so decisively in October and November? At the very least, let the Amendment be adopted or rejected; and not thrown overboard by its friends before it has been considered. When it becomes necessary to go to something else will be time enough to agitate what it shall be.

IRON MANUFACTURES IN PITTSBURGH SIXTY YEARS AGO.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

In an editorial in the COMMERCIAL of November 23d, under the head of "Pittsburgh: Its Rank, Population, &c.," I see it stated that sixty years ago Pittsburgh contained two rolling and slitting mills. I cannot deny the assertion, for I was not here then. My first introduction to the city was December, 1817, and then there was but one rolling mill in the city or vicinity that I know of, and it only rolled hoops from the hammered bar, preparatory for cutting into nails or slitting into rods. It was known as Bowen's Mill and Nail Factory, owned then by Stackpole & Whiting. It was situated on the corner of Penn street and Cecil alley, where the Fourth Ward schoolbuilding now stands. It is possible that there was one at Pine creek then, I know there was a scythe and sickle factory, but I do not think there was any rolling mill.

Prior to 1817 there was not a rolling mill in the United States *for* rolling bar iron. It was all drawn out by the tedious process of the forge hammer. In 1816 Mr. Thos. C. Lewis commenced the first rolling mill in the United States for rolling bar iron, for Mr. Isaac Meason Sen., of Dunbar Furnace, near Connellsville, Fayette county. It was built on Redstone creek, at a place called Middletown, commonly known as Punnsock, midway between Brownsville and Connellsville, and commenced operations in September or October (I do not recollect which) of 1817.

I am the only person now living that helped to roll the first bar iron ever rolled in the United States. The persons engaged in rolling the first iron were Thomas C. Lewis, who had the supervision and charge of the works; George Lewis turned the rolls and rolled; Samuel Lewis worked the heating furnace; James Lewis was catching at the rolls (they were all brothers); Samuel C. Lewis was heaving up.

The first rolling mill in Pittsburgh or vicinity for rolling bar was commenced in 1818, and got into operation some time in 1819. I do not remember the names of the firm that first commenced the work, but it finally got into the hands of Messrs. Baldwin, McNeile & Robinson, now living in Allegheny City. It was built on the ground now partly occupied by the Pennsylvania Forges and Coke Works, opposite Brunish ham, and then called the Union Rolling Mill.

The next in the vicinity was built in what was then called Hogtown, on the top of Grant's Hill, on what is now called High street, and one of the persons that belonged to the establishment is still standing. It went by the name of Hays & Adams's Mills.

Within fifty years we can see to what a wonderful extent the manufacture of iron has reached in the United States, and it is hard to tell where it will stop—our resources and facilities are so great, and material has no end. And with proper care and proper management, with reasonable protection for a few years, and good administration of our financial affairs, and taking special care to employ none but such as are sober, industrious and honest, we are bound to become the greatest country on the earth.

In Pittsburgh and vicinity alone we can count upwards of fifty rolling mills at the present time; and others talked of being built. If it would not be asking too much of the editor of the other city papers, I would like to see them say their communications to the paper, and give it all the circulation we can, so that the people may see what great results may rise from small beginnings.

PERSONAL.

—Capt. Abraham N. Brevoort of the U. S. Marine Corps, who died in Brooklyn on Monday, aged 78 years, was born in New York city in 1792, and belonged to the old family of that name distinguished in the early history of the city and country. He was a nephew of the Captain Henry B. Brevoort who commanded the marines on board the Niagara in Perry's splendid victory on Lake Erie, and received a silver medal from Congress for his service on that occasion. Abraham Brevoort entered the marine corps in March, 1820, and had consequently been in the service over forty-six years. He has promoted first lieutenant of the corps in September, 1823 and was brevetted captain for fifteen years' service. He served until 1838 with his battalion through the Florida war, and also with the corps through the Mexican war. From 1848 to 1861 he was employed on shore duty.

—A correspondent of the San Francisco *Alta California* thus concludes a sketch of Hon Peter H. Bennett—the first State Governor of California; "Thus we have seen him successively, as practitioner at the bar in Missouri; leader of the Democracy of New York; pioneer settler in Oregon, then a wilderness; Judge of the Supreme Court under the provisional government there; a farmer; leader of the first wagon train from Oregon to California; a miner, extracting by the sweat of his brow the precious gold from the auriferous deposits; Judge of the first Court of the Supreme Bench of California; and lastly, President of the Pacific Bank. In all these relations his character for unswerving integrity has never for an instant been doubted, far less assailed."

—The English patriot, Henry Vincent, had a hearty welcome at the Philadelphia Academy of Music Tuesday evening, and his speech was listened to with unusual attention by a discriminating audience. He fully sustained his reputation as an orator rather than as a thinker. His argument was marked by the loftiest sentiment and crowded with strong points in favor of the Union cause. He delineates the character of Cromwell on Wednesday evening, which is said to be, by those who have heard it, one of the noblest pieces of English eloquence. Shall we have Mr. Vincent in Pittsburgh?

—We have already stated that the estate of the late Senator Wright, of New Jersey, was valued at $150,000, including a life insurance of $40 000 personal property. One thousand dollars are devised to the "House of Prayer," and the balance to the family of deceased. The testator's wife is appointed executrix, and she places is given to the widow for her use during her lifetime, and after her death goes to her children. The sum of $15,000 is given to his grandson, and $10,000 to his granddaughter, children of Colonel E. H. Wright, his only son. The balance of the property to be equally divided between the widow, son and daughter-in-law. The property is to become the latter's, on condition that the widow and the latter be on friendly terms. Should they not agree, then just passing of womanhood, and those who remember her girlish figure and lady-like manner will hardly believe that the same is now Mrs. John C. Heenan. How the bruised and battered pugilist ever won the affections of the woman in the lottery, especially to those who knew her when she was a very pretty, child-like school-girl, the beloved daughter of highly aristocratic parents in Michigan.

—Mr. John Thomas, well known as a practical printer, died at his home in New Jersey, on Tuesday, in the sixty-second year of his age. Mr. Thomas ran the first cylinder press ever operated in this country. The machine was imported by Major Noah in 1827, and several of the daily papers were printed upon it. He was for five years with Messrs. Baker & Godwin, and for seven years was a member of the firm of Winkoop, Hallenbeck & Co. Two years ago he retired from business and purchased the farm in New Jersey, upon which he was living at the time of his death. Mr. Thomas's personal qualities made him very popular with the craft, and with all those who had business relations with him in any way.

—Miss Mary Wood appeared at the Princess Theater, in London, on the 12th inst., as "Miss Miggs," in a dramatic version of "Barnaby Rudge." There seems to have been an attempt to hiss her down, but it failed, and, according to the *London Herald*, "her success was undeniable, and had she only half the talent she really possesses, she could not fail to make her way with the audience."

—General John A. Sutter, the California pioneer, is now in Washington, endeavoring to get a claim against the Government allowed. It will be remembered that it was upon the General's farm that gold was first discovered in California.

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—The English Government has presented Captain Webster, of the revenue cutter Mahoning, at Portland, with a fine gold chronometer and chain, in token of his services to British seamen in distress during last winter.

—Miss Braddon is in trouble. Her new magazine, *Belgravia*, is already the subject of legal proceedings. It appears that Hogg & Son, a publishing firm in London, have issued the first number of a periodical with the same name, insisting that they long ago projected the enterprise and registered its title in October, 1833. Miss Braddon's publishers have applied for an injunction, and the case is pending before Vice Chancellor Stuart.

—It is stated that Senator Sprague, on his return from Europe, will prosecute certain parties for the gross libels that have been circulated respecting himself and wife.

—Rev Isaac Craw, of Kellogsville, Cayuga county, New York, has celebrated his one hundredth birthday. He voted for Washington for President, and has been a Baptist preacher for more than eighty years.

—Edwin Forrest, the great American actor, returned to New York from California week before last. He is now being built, and Mr. Bothwell, has been definitely ascertained, and that a formal demand for his extradition was made a few days since. It is said that Mr. Forrest would not be willing to be a party to a compromise, but is determined to have the matter fully investigated, owing to bad health.

—P. T. Barnum is figuring for the Congressional nomination in the Third District in Connecticut.

—The New York *Commercial* sharply criticises General Butler's course, and says: "Now, granting that the Executive has been guilty of sins of omission or commission, Chapiain Hudson's persecutor is the last man who should attempt to hold him up to public ignominy and scorn. He neither represents the views of his party, nor dispels the clouds at present enshrouding his reputation, by repeating these insane harangues."

—It has been stated in various newspapers that the President has given to Mrs Thompson permission for her husband, Jacob Thompson to return home. This is untrue. He positively refused to give any such permission, but said Thompson must take the consequences of returning, as most other prominent rebels still abroad.

—Sir William Parker, senior officer of the navy of Great Britain, who died November 12, in his ninety-second year, was born in 1768, as captain's servant; served under Nelson, exciting his admiration and securing his friendship by his spirited conduct in causing a boat to go under fire to Toulon, and was in the war with Spain. He was first and principal aid-de-camp to the Queen.

—Albert Bierstadt was married in Waterville, on the 21st instant, to Rosalie Osborn of New York city. Mr. Bierstadt has just erected at Irvington a residence costing $50,000, and combining many of the finest views of any in the city. It is really a beautiful house attached. The saloon is eighty feet in length, with an elaborately high, galleried roof for art studies, and lovely views from its windows. Mr. Bierstadt's "Storm in the Mountains" was bought by Sir Morton Peto for $20,000, and it will require the artist four or five years to fill his present orders.

—A number of Laporte (Indiana) young ladies recently presented Speaker Colfax with a beautiful gold napkin ring. We extract from Mr. Colfax's letter of acknowledgment: "This gold napkin ring, with my name engraved on it, and the inscription 'Presented by the ladies of Laporte, 1866,' I cannot fail to value. The richness of the material, the fine taste displayed in the fashion and the year, which will mark the bitterest contest, and yet the most brilliant of our political history, all conspire to make the gift appreciated. But it is rendered even more priceless in my eyes by the warm and cordial letter which accompanies it."

—Bonner has bargained with Henry Ward Beecher to write a story for the New York *Ledger*, which will extend through several months. Mr. Beecher is now at work upon it.

—George Peabody has lately given $150,000 to Mrs. Charles W. Chandler, a niece residing at Zanesville, Ohio, and added to the gift the purchase money for a magnificent mansion.

—It is rumored that the building now occupied by the *Herald*, corner of Nassau and Fulton streets, and stock, has been bought in the interest of Charles A. Dana, for a new paper.

—Rev. Prof. M'Cosh, of Queen's College, Belfast, has given a lecture on his recent tour in the United States. He approves of the efforts made for the education of freedmen. Education in the United States is unlike that of Prussia, in being Christian, and is the basis of the physical, moral and intellectual growth. A New England village of the better sort he considered one of the finest sights in the world. His argument was marked by the loftiest sentiment and crowded with strong points in favor of the Union cause. He delineates the character of Cromwell on Wednesday evening, which is said to be, by those who have heard it, one of the noblest pieces of English eloquence. Shall we have Mr. Vincent in Pittsburgh?

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—Mr. Bouci cault is said to have made £15,000 out of "Arrah na Pogue"—a sufficient prize, at all events, to attract men of letters to playwriting. But Mr. Boucicault is only a playwriter; he is a man of business, and knows how to bring a piece to a successful run. "Rip Van Twixt's "Tricket of Leave Man," a translation—was sold by him to our Olympic Theater for £100. It had a longer run than "Arrah na Pogue," and brought more money to the management. Mr. Boucicault will have a share of its profits as actor and manager too. This is the great difference.

—Captain Anderson, of the Great Eastern, has written a letter to the *Liverpool Albion*, in which he complains very bluntly that the officers of her Majesty's service connected with the Atlantic telegraph expedition have not had that public recognition of their services which they so richly deserved, and which, he says, is due to them, as well as to himself, that he should express publicly what he uniformly says in private. It is certainly a little curious that no public has been done to honor those who succeeded in this memorable attempt when so much was done on former occasions to honor those who failed in it. Perhaps it is to be explained by what transpires for the present year, by withholding the cable which prevails among ourselves, namely, that people have become tired of the subject.

—Colonel George Ward Nichols, lately of General Sherman's staff, and author of the "Story of the Great March," has written a history of General Sherman and numerous influential friends on the occasion of the visit of Napoleon at Paris. Colonel Nichols has the advantage of thorough familiarity with the French language.

—Edwin Booth will renew his acquaintance with the New York public Tuesday evening, at Winter Garden, and thenceforward for five weeks. He will play the Italian Opera. His first character will be *Hamlet*.

—Grantley Berkeley, who wrote a book on hunting in the Far West, against Longworth, which he went out of his way to abuse the United States, has just appeared in England as bowling for the Lord's Cricket Ground. He has not mons" finds no better place than the "Perfumed Almanac for 1867."

—General Dudley, now in command at Vicksburg, Miss., attended a dinner recently given by the merchants of that city, and gave a most excellent toast: "The commercial interests of the country—the fighting men of both armies."

—In Colonel Stone's new volume, the Life of Brandt, the Indian chief, a character is te anecdote is related of the chief had dinned with General Washington, and was puzzled by the many knives and forks on the table. He watched the host and then running off with the plates, and then instantly replacing them with others. It was explained to him, and the guest, after each of the dishes, that each was cooked in a different manner, and that the plates and knives and forks of the guests were changed as often as they were heaped from a different dish. "Ah," said the Indian, "all very good, but is that it?" I replied in the affirmative. "You must, then, suppose," he continued, "that the plates and knives and forks are washed by the cookery?" "Yes," I replied. "Have you, then," he continued, "any thing which you can change your palates every time you change your plates; for I should suppose that the taste of one dish would be quite spoilt by that on the plate?" I replied that we were in the habit of washing that away by drinking wine. "Ah!" said he, "I understand it, I have persuaded that so general a custom among you must be founded in reason." The Indian added that when he was in Philadelphia I did not understand it, when dining with General Washington, I, with twenty five others, was the man went off with my plate I would have drunk wine until he brought me another; for indeed I am fond of eating I am more so of drinking."

—Five hymns written by the American poet Whittier, and which have been translated into Latin verse by the Rev. William Henry Hulpeau, of Huron University in Ohio, were the prologue to General Charles G. Halpine, the newly elected Register of New York, with a skill which gives Halpine the air of considerable scholarship.

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—The O'Donaghue, M. P., from Ireland, who presided at the great Dublin Reform demonstration, on the occasion of Bright's great speech in this city, and who is now in Italy, with which he is a Fenian as a member of the English House of Commons can well be. Besides the disadvantage of being called "The' instead of 'Mr.,' he is descended from I know not how many Irish kings, and is also the handsomest man in the House of Commons. He is a remarkably eloquent speaker; I doubt whether, in parliamentary tone, even Mr. Bright can be called his superior; and even when he expresses the most extreme opinions, is listened to respectfully in the House of Commons."

—Mr. Bancroft's *History of the United States* is apparently not to the liking of the London *Spectator*, which quotes one or two of the historian's imaginative flights with the remark that it does not think "certainly a little curious that such a libelle has been done to honor those who succeeded in this memorable attempt when so much more was done on former occasions to honor those who failed in it. Perhaps it is to be explained by what transpires for the present year, by withholding the cable which prevails among ourselves, namely, that people have become tired of the subject."

—Colonel George Ward Nichols, lately of General Sherman's staff, and author of the "Story of the March," has written a history of General Sherman and numerous influential friends on the occasion of the visit of Napoleon at Paris. Colonel Nichols has the advantage of thorough familiarity with the French language.

—Edwin Booth will renew his acquaintance with the New York public Tuesday evening, at Winter Garden, and thenceforward for five weeks. He will play the Italian Opera. His first character will be *Hamlet*.

—Grantley Berkeley, who wrote a book on hunting in the Far West, against Longworth, which he went out of his way to abuse the United States, has just appeared in England as bowling for the Lord's Cricket Ground. He has not mons" finds no better place than the "Perfumed Almanac for 1867."

—General Dudley, now in command at Vicksburg, Miss., attended a dinner recently given by the merchants of that city, and gave a most excellent toast: "The commercial interests of the country—the fighting men of both armies."

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—Frank Forrest, whose death at Washington was recently announced, was a mixdy of the United States navy. He was educated under the service after Farragut and others not less distinguished, ran ahead of him in the line of promotion, and consequently became senior officer before Farragut did. He resigned his commission as captain to take service in the rebel cause, but, much to his disappointment, was given no higher rank. He was detailed as chief of the ordnance and draft office, and served in that bureau until near the close of the war, when he was sent to command a boat, not a ship, on the Atlantic coast, but in time to surrender it and himself at discretion.

—The famous carriage manufacturer of New Haven, Conn., James Brewster, who died on the 22d inst., may be said to have built the Hartford and New Haven Railroad. Besides, he gave New Haven an Orphan Asylum, her first respectable building, largely endowed Yale College, and was engaged at the time of his death in building the New Haven and Derby Railroad.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Indianapolis are making an endeavor to purchase the Second Presbyterian Church property on Circle street for their uses. The price is $16,000, and James M. Ray, Esq., announced that he would be one of ten to give one thousad dollars toward the price, whereupon Wm. S. Hubbard, Esq., responded with another thousand. A committee of the Association will solicit further subscriptions.

The Philadelphia Corn Exchange Association have entered into a contract for the immediate erection of their new and spacious building, at Second and Gothic streets, which is to take the place of the old William Penn Mansion, which was built before the close of the seventeenth century. It was occupied by William Penn in 1699.

New Albany, Indiana, following the example of Dayton, has treated itself to an opera house worth $100,000, and taller, by seven feet, than Dayton's new steamer. Therefore, we infer, the Milwaukee, the wheel of the Lac La Belle was put on port, and then a second signal was given. At this time the wheel of the latter was put still more a-port, and she was run as close to the shore as was considered prudent.

Shortly afterward, the Milwaukee struck the Lac La Belle on the port side, cutting her fairly and fully from the stern, with terrible force, cutting her almost in two, and crushing her timbers in, like so much paper. She sank slightly, and the damage being great, she speedily filled, and sank inside of five minutes. She was the two steamers kept on, after signalling the Milwaukee, the wheel of the Lac La Belle was put to port, and then a second signal was given. At this time the wheel of the latter was put still more a-port, and she was run as close to the shore as was considered prudent.

Workmen are engaged in preparing the old fair building, on Pennsylvania avenue, for the banquet to be given to the Republican members of Congress on Saturday next.

Manufactures at the East do not mean to be entirely overborne by the competition of foreign trade. The American Print Works at Fall River are about to be enlarged to three times their present capacity, when they will give employment to twelve or fifteen hundred hands. A few cotton mills are being built, and the capital sufficient to erect two or three more has already been taken. At Lawrence sites have been sold for a flouring and paper mill, and negotiations are on foot for the erection of other mills.

The exportation of cattle from Ireland to England goes steadily forward, and to an extent which is rendering meat somewhat exorbitant in prices in Ireland, and in many cases almost beyond the reach of the poor.

The largest amount of prize money paid to one individual for the capture of a single prize during the rebellion is $88,818, lately paid to Commander Budd of the steamer Marmoda (?) for capture of the Memphis, the shares

Weekly Commercial.

TO-MORROW.

In the downhill of life, when I am declining,
May my lot be not loss intricate or hard!
Then a song of to-morrow, on, afford for reclining,
And a cheerful evening, like the wild seal.
When the sparkling past grows dim and clear to me,
While I count it o'er without sorrow,
And, farther ahead, the dark that each day hails the dawn,
Look forward with hope for to-morrow.

With a perch at my door, both for shelter and shade,
As the sunshine or rain may prevail;
And a small spot of ground for me and my children to
Dig a barn for the use of the flail;
A cow for my dairy, a dog for my game,
And a purse when a friend wants to borrow;
I envy no nabob his riches or fame,
Nor what honors await him to-morrow.

The bleak northern blasts may my cot be comfortless
And bring a nithering hill;
Sickly fate may expose me upon me more sweetly
To the sound of a murmuring rill.
And my sense and my heart I shall keep to the last,
With a heart free from sickness and sorrow,
While my friends may be sharers in what to-day may afford
And let them spread the table to-morrow.

And when I at last must throw off this frail covering
Which I've worn for three-score years and two,
On the brink of the grave I'll not seek to keep hovering,
Nor my thread wish to prolong again
But I'll bravely bid all a kind farewell to sorrow,
And with smiles on out each wrinkle and furrow,
Which old worn out stuff we have thread-bare to-day,
May become everlasting to-morrow.—COLLINS.

Summer Grazing Without Cattle.

By a Practical Farmer.

The destruction of cattle by that fatal disease, the rinderpest, has, in many districts, been so unparalleled as scarcely to leave any cattle for the summer's grazing, and the apprehensions of further fatalities altogether prevent graziers from purchasing others, where they may yet be found. It would, in fact, be the height of folly to do so till such infected districts are pronounced to be free, and all sanitary measures and precautions are well looked after and even then there is extremely hazardous to introduce fresh and healthy cattle upon farms which have already been denuded of their usual stock of cattle by this woeful pest, for it is well known that the infection abides a long time upon premises where it has taken deep hold, notwithstanding every ordinary precaution is taken to purify and disinfect both farms and farmsteads. It is almost impossible to thoroughly remove every danger by disinfectants. The more prudent course for every grazier who has unfortunately suffered from cattle plague is to refrain from purchasing cattle for at least one season, and graze his lands as best he can without them. While, however, this course cannot profitably be done. Our rich "bullock lands" cannot be made to graze sheep well, at the same time, and that the first season. There may, by the of crowding sheep upon them, prepare the herbage in some measure for the sheep grazing; but generally there is so much old grass and tussacs left upon the strong-growing pastures, that sheep will not eat; and it is only a winter's severe grazing upon them by store sheep in at will eradicate the tufts, and prepare them for future service. Land decoyed to sheep grazing must have all the old grass clear up, before the spring puts in. If this is not done, a rough summer pasture is sure to follow, and no profitable grazing is the consequence. Every blade of grass should be eaten up least once in every year, to insure good sheep grazing.

To compare the summer grazing with sheep alone, it is highly necessary that the lands be stocked early, and rather heavily particularly all lands which have usually been grazed with cattle; the object in this early stocking being to prevent the grass from becoming coarse by too rapid growth. Every grazier knows that when his pastures are becoming coarse—growing too fast—he has to turn in store cattle to keep them down or eyen, so that nothing is wasted. If this course is neglected, the herbage in a short time of the blade "runs away," so that no stock will eat it; and the remainder is "grazed" so bare that the stock "do badly" upon it. Early and heavy stocking will be the main preventative against these difficulties, and difficulties they will be, and hard to overcome without their regulators, the usual number of store cattle. The herbage in every field differs, in some degree, according to the soil or subsoil upon which it grows, and its texture and taste vary in like manner; hence a variety of *tastes* or variety of stock is advantageous; besides, when such stocking are generally hungry feeders, and not over particular in their choice of grasses. Lambs, too, delight to rove and pick a blade here and there, while feeding to take the pastures even and fruitful. But, notwithstanding every precaution to keep the pasture right, many plots in every field will get away, and become a rough pasture. One means of preventing this would be to make free use of the scythe. It is remarkable, but it is very gratifying, to find that nearly every kind of stock delights to browse upon the clear and clean growing after mash. In this way, many strong and wiry grasses are kept down; many pastures of uneven growth are kept smooth and even, which in sheep grazing is of very considerable importance.

The prominent and decided and advantage in this order of grazing would be in a knowledge of pasture grasses. A study of this kind is of great value in adjusting the stock to the pasture. The early grasses are not generally very lasting or prolific; but on good pastures lands they are soon followed by the pasture grasses. The sweet-scented vernal grass and poa grasses come early. The former is short lived, and soon begins to flower; the latter are more continuous, and supply a good early bite. Secondly, the meadow foxtail, meadow catstail, cocksfoot, crested dogstail, florin and twitch grasses soon become prominent; and then come in the oat grasses, barley grasses, brome grasses, cow grasses, white clovers, and trefoils, besides the accompanying lichens and herbage grasses, succulent plants and wild herbage, which all go to make up a full pasture throughout the summer. Now, a close observance of the habits of these grasses and a knowledge of the principal varieties of them which go to make up every identical pasture, would enable the grazier so to regulate his stock that the right kind of stock would be upon it throughout every season. All this is well worthy of close attention in the present critical times. Rinderpest must be avoided at all hazards if cattle are to be kept; no cattle must be brought upon farms where it has taken deadly effect. Sheep grazing only must be adopted, to be carried out as liberally and plentifully as circumstances will permit. No doubt the usual accessories of cake and corn will pay unusually well at the present high prices of meat and wool. There are many local additions also to sheep grazing. Horses will graze exceedingly well, and take up many plots of grass on footways and horseways, where sheep cannot profitably be kept. Rabbits grow more acceptable to the flock. Hungry horses frequently prefer the roughest spots in the field, and often aid much in keeping the pastures good and in order for sheep. Flocks of geese conduce eminently to keep pastures right. They bill up and eat the roots of many bulbous plants, as also the seeds of such plants as groundsel, goose grass, sorrel, yarrow, dandelion, sowthistles; and occasionally they will attack the common thistle. In this way the pastures are rendered more healthy for sheep. It is well known that many of our best pastures have been surprisingly improved by pets itting geese to graze upon them. It may be said that geese cannot be had in sufficient numbers to make any head in the grazing department. This is a mistake. The writer of this paper purposes grazing 300 birds this very season. The great hindrance to goose grazing is the difficulty of providing land and shelter, both large

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1866.

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PITTSBURGH ITS RANK IN POPULATION AND MANUFACTURES

There is going on, in the newspapers of several of the larger cities, what may be called "some" bragging. The competition of claims relates to the extent of population and business. Although not one of the boasting parties, Pittsburgh is brought into their enumerations and comparisons in a way not much to its advantage. With no ambition to be one of the ring, we wish to stand right on the catalogue of cities, believing it to be of some practical importance, that correct information should be attainable by persons in distant localities, who may be making business calculations and arrangements, on which such information may be advantageously employed.

A statement has been lately made in the New York *Times*, by a writer known as the "Veteran Observer," denying that Pittsburgh is entitled to rank *third* among the manufacturing cities of the United States, and affirming that "the aggregate products of manufacturing and mechanical arts in Pittsburgh amount to but little more than half that of Cincinnati." To make the assertion strong, he adds that "the manufactures of clothing in Cincinnati amount to as much as all the celebrated iron manufactures of Pittsburgh." So absurd a statement is enough to bring discredit upon all the rest of "Veteran Observer's" statistics.

The allotment to Pittsburgh of the *third* place among manufacturing cities, was upon the ground of extensive and accurate inquiries made by a competent and impartial committee, all the items and details of which can be given, and have been given in the COMMERCIAL within a year past. But as we do not, while rectifying the mistake of "Veteran Observer," impute to him intentional misrepresentation, we deem it proper to accompany our correction with the following explanation:

Pittsburgh nominal, as it appears in the census, is but a part, and the smaller part, of Pittsburgh real, as it stands on the ground. The city nominal is surrounded by its manufacturing establishments, rather than contains them. Large towns or boroughs, constituting its suburbs and containing most of its manufacturing works, lie on all sides of the old city, separated from it only, in some cases by a single street, and in others by rivers spanned by numerous bridges. A bird's-eye view could not distinguish them from the city. Pittsburgh, as a manufacturing place, embraces them all. Their proprietors are Pittsburgh men. The trades marks upon their manufactures are Pittsburgh marks. The works, the warehouses, the owners, the operatives all are united and connected in one locality, as really and undistinguishably as the smoke clouds that rise from the innumerable chimneys, and hang perpetually over it. Sixty years ago, Pittsburgh contained, "two rolling and slitting mills." We believe that number cannot be found in what were then the limits of the city, but a fiery cordon of rolling mills now *surrounds* it. And manufactures of every kind requiring the power of steam and the heat of fire and the use of muscle and skill, are thickly mingled among them. We claim the number *three* as the lowest place for it, and, with fair play, at the rate of progress that we are making, we hope to go up higher.

Now as to *population*. It is seven years since the last census was taken. It is virtually out of date, for any reliable estimates. The population has increased with unparalleled rapidity. We take the votes, at the late election, as the best data of calculation, confining the comparison to the Western side of the Alleghanies. Cincinnati and its county (Hamilton) cast 40,000 votes, omitting the hundreds; Pittsburgh and Allegheny county, 33,000; Chicago and its county, 21,000; St. Louis and county, 21,000. St. Louis in the West, like Baltimore in the East, being badly crippled in the working away by the rebellion, is thrown out of the comparison. And then we have Pittsburgh with its surroundings *second* only to one city, in the West.

With this fair statement, we are satisfied. Its correctness may, we think, be relied on. If we wisely consolidate into one city before the next census, it will then appear by authority as correct. The true rank of Pittsburgh, then, is, *first* West of the mountains and *third* in the United States, in manufactures; *second* of Western localities in population, and *first* in the United States, we may add, to its credit, in the number (7,000) of its Republican majority.

AMENITY TO REBELS FOR SUFFRAGE TO NEGROES.

"Dicker" is a colloquial term, among the Down-east Yankees, to signify the small traffic among neighbors, or the exchange, by barter, of produce for goods at a little country store. It means about the same as the expression, "truck for truck," as the rural parishioner said to his minister, when he brought him "garden sauce" in lieu of his stipend. But neither the term nor the thing is becoming in important transactions. It would be a severe sarcasm on a negotiation between nations to call it a dicker. And it would be no credit to any party, to act upon the same grounds. Compromise is one thing rendered at least respectable, by usage in political matters. But even compromise has its limits, raised by considerations of right and justice. When these considerations are ignored, and policy is proposed irrespective of them on the naked ground of a quid for a quo, it *is* dicker, and may as well be called by that name.

We do not propose this morning to discuss the subject indicated by the head of this article, which has strangely, in some way, got itself before the public eye. We are at a loss to conjecture on what authority, or on what ground, the proposition has originated, that the United States Government should barter a universal amnesty to the late rebels, in exchange for their admission of the negroes, in the several States lately in secession, to immediate and universal suffrage. We have not seen any indication of the thing, or of anything like it, in the action of the Government thus far. Nor do we discover anything of the sort in the platform, or the aspirations, or the necessities of the Republican party. We equally fail to see anything in the principles and mode, with which the Government has hitherto conducted its policy, in relation to the rebellion and those engaged in it, to warrant the supposition that it would now descend to the process of dicker, in order to compass the ends of right and justice, which are within its reach by more becoming methods.

Were we to indulge conjecture as to the source of the proposal referred to, we should take the liberty of guessing—the Yankee prerogative—*first*, that it was suggested by some one who entertained exaggerated ideas of the importance of universal negro suffrage; or, *secondly*, by some one who wished, at any price, or in any way, to exempt the political leaders of the rebellion from their responsibility to the demands of justice; or, *thirdly*, by some one who wished to evade and totally frustrate the Constitutional Amendment, both with regard to the disfranchisement of the leading rebels, and to the matter of unequal representatives, to say nothing of the rebel debt and other matters contemplated in the Amendment. And, we may add, that our conjectures derive some credibility from the fact, that the proposed barter is favored and the Amendment opposed, with the most energy, by persons and classes justly regarded as the extremists in the two great parties—say the WENDELL PHILLIPS class on the one extreme and the Chicago *Times* class on the opposite extreme.

We do not, as we have said, go into the discussion of the proposed exchange itself. We abstain, not because of any difficulty or embarrassment apprehended in showing that there is no logical, visible or real propriety in connecting amnesty and suffrage, or in effecting the one with the other in the way proposed; but, because we have no evidence of the proposition being the suggestion or wish of the loyal people as represented in the Republican party. On the contrary, it would imply the abandonment of their platform immediately after the election, in which the people formally and enthusiastically indorsed it, and it would be an instant admission of the boasted dead-lock, put upon the process of Amendment by the mere clamor of rebels and Democrats, while the Amendment itself has not been acted on by a half dozen States. For these reasons and others, we do not occupy time on the dicker proposed, and we have confidence in Congress and the Government, that it will not meet with consideration at their hands.

THE leading presses of the country are quite generally speaking out in opposition to the proposition to abandon the Constitutional Amendment, on which the late Republican victories were won, for the Universal Amnesty and Universal Suffrage scheme. It requires not the keenest sagacity to perceive that the moment the Republican party abandons the Amendment, or departs from the line whereon it has thus far and so successfully fought the battle, it will have to decide between a dozen propositions, and will be set back to where it was before the Amendment was agreed upon; for who can pledge the Republicans, in or out of Congress, to this or that measure? On it, the party is agreed—but abandon it, and there is no probability that another measure would be agreed upon in less time or with less difficulty than the Amendment was. There are a thousand reasons why the Amendment should be rigidly adhered to, where there is one for departing from it. We see no reason for inquiring whether something else will suit the President better. Under the circumstances there is no occasion for consulting him.

THE discussion that has been going on for a short time past, has served to develope the strength of the conviction in the minds of the people, that qualified suffrage is the only true rule. That is, suffrage for all alike, as they shall be qualified to use it, and for such only. Of course, this presupposes suffrage based on intelligence, not on color or other meaningless distinction,—a rule that will stimulate education, and render the schoolmaster a conspicuous character in the politics of the land—and in some measure cause the school-house to take the place of the whisky-shop and other mills of vice, where now, in large cities, men are "qualified" for voting.

THE New York *Tribune* is understood to be for Universal Amnesty in exchange for Universal Suffrage, and we presume that paper is as capable as any of telling in what way the thing is to be brought about. Is suffrage to be conferred through a Constitutional amendment or by State legislation? If the latter, what guaranty will there be that the States, or some of them, will not withdraw suffrage after amnesty has been secured? How are you going to make the "swap" equal and the arrangement binding?

A LIVELY and rather bitter contest is going on in Nevada for the Senatorship. It appears that Mr. CHARLES E. DE LONG has rather got ahead of General NYE, the present Senator—both being Republicans. Charges and counter charges are freely indulged in, but how the chances are effected thereby does not appear from this distance.

IN New York the "Southern element" is organizing with the view of moving on Congress for the repeal of the cotton tax. The Chamber of Commerce favors it with a special committee, and it is claimed that the Secretary of the Treasury is in favor of the speedy abrogation of the tax.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

It is stated that two large New York insurance companies are on the eve of going into liquidation, having sustained such heavy losses during the present year that their assets will not begin to meet their liabilities. Losses of insurance companies have been enormous for the past few years, and very few have made any money.

The *Advertiser and Register* of Mobile says: "We are indebted to Colonel W. D. Mann, Assessor of Internal Revenue for this district, for the following statement of incomes reported for the year 1865: 1,500 at less, 1,000; over $1,000 and under $5,000 87; over $5,000, 85; over $10,000, 18; over $20,000, 3; over $50,000, 1."

The liabilities of the banking firm of Stuckle, Beecher & Co., which failed in New York last week, are reported to be over two millions. They had been operating heavily for a year past, it is stated, for months past, and, unable longer to carry their load of gold and fancy stocks, have at last given way.

A terrible tragedy occurred last Sunday, in Jolley county, Missouri. A young man, one of the chivalry, taught to keep upon his revolvers, in handling it here in a display of a pair of them, in the presence of his father, who had just returned from church. His father reproached him, when the young scion of Southern good breeding drew one of the revolvers, and levelling it at his father's head, fired and killed him. The shot was a bad one, and, before he could fire another, the father snatched up a double barreled shot gun and shot the young villian dead.

The postal service in the Southern States during the past year has not only sustained itself but netted $20,000 profit, a fact unprecedented in the postal history of this country, and which speaks volumes in praise of the management of Postmaster-General Denison and his assistants.

A Dubuque merchant, named Edgar Tisdale, disappeared some time since, and the Dubuque journals had him robbed and murdered in Chicago. Mr. Tisdale's body has lately been found in Lake Michigan, near New Canco, Allegan county, a point opposite Chicago, and about forty miles to the north.

The Massachusetts Historical Society, it is stated, offered $3,000 for an old fashioned English watch, which formerly belonged to Benjamin Franklin, and it now in the possession of a gentleman residing near Lancaster, Pa. The case is of heavy silver, and the movement is still in good running order.

Hall's *Journal of Health* expresses the opinion that buckwheat cakes contain more nourishment for less money than any other article of food.

Advices from Salt Lake City give a gloomy picture of affairs in Utah. The "rights of gentiles" are not respected by the Mormons, and life and property are very insecure. If Congress does not give the territory a new code which will be made upon it for protection, it is represented that many citizens will be obliged to leave the Territory.

The coal used by government steamers during the last years of the war cost more than one million of dollars a year, and the prices were necessarily high. Now only about fifty thousand tons per annum are used, for which government is paying $5 61 per ton when delivered at Philadelphia, and $7 28 when delivered at New York.

A rather singular religious revival is in progress in the Campbellite Baptist Church, at Jeffersonville, Indiana. Many of the members of the regular Baptist Church are joining the new wing and being rebaptized. There is a Millerite or Millennium Church at Jeffersonville, and like adherents to its doctrines confidently expected the destruction of the world on Friday last.

On the investigation of the alleged distillery frauds in Brooklyn, it came out in the course of the evidence that the concern which has been engaged in the manufacture of so-called burning fluid, have turned out 150,000 gallons of the stuff in Kings county within the past three months, and 250,000 gallons more in New York; upon none of which has any tax been paid.

England is reported as possessing six hundred and fifty-one "provident societies," with nearly $4,000,000 capital, and a membership proposed in large proportion of the working classes of that country. These societies are formed for mutual support, and provide needy members with various necessaries of life. Many of them are stock companies, and make dividends of profits, and all are said to be economically and skillfully conducted.

It is announced from the Chincha Islands that the guano is disappearing so fast that in the course of a few years the supply will be exhausted, and those islands be again given up by man to the aquatic birds of the Pacific. The average number of vessels engaged in loading guano is stated at ninety.

Last week a company was organized in Bogle county, Kentucky, to rid that section of the bands of thieves that had so long operated in that portion of the State. Judge Fiddle put three persons to death, two, whom they hung. Afterward they proceeded to Cornishville, Mercer county, and, having captured one of the desperadoes, hung him.

Mr. Lincoln's Estimate of Andrew Johnson.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* makes the following statement:

"Three days before the murder of Mr. Lincoln, he had made arrangements for an afternoon ride with certain members of his family, and the hour of two o'clock was fixed upon. At that time, the President not appearing, word was sent to him that the party was waiting for him. He returned answer that the Vice President had called upon him, and that he should not be able to go. Mr. Johnson remained about two hours, when the President joined the family, and in conversation regarding the delayed ride remarked, with much apparent concern: *"That miserable man! I cannot anticipate the troubles he will cause me during my second term of office."*

Such were, with scarcely a doubt, the last words spoken by Mr. Lincoln concerning the present occupant of the White House; and spoken as they were in the privacy of his own family circle, they are entitled to the full and free expression of his real belief."

A Very Doubtful Story.

The following is from the New York correspondence of the Springfield *Republican*:

Speaking of politics reminds me of an incident of the riots of 1863, related to me by an eye witness. You remember the *Tribune* office had been threatened and was defended by armed men. The afternoon that Governor Seymour addressed the mob from the steps of the *Tribune*, a fellow, one of the defenders of the *Tribune*, a dead shot, stood in the window with a telescopic rifle aimed at Seymour's head. If the unscrupulous demagogue had said anything to excite the mob the intention of our rifleman was to shoot him on the spot, and he would have done it beyond a question. Fortunately for Seymour, he only sought to conciliate the insurgents, and so escaped with his life. It is said protanie that the crafty politician ever knew how near he came to having a ball lodged in his skull, and it may be that his good genius stepped between him and his natural disposition on that memorable and melancholy day.

PERSONAL.

—It is stated as a fact, known to but few, perhaps, beyond his own family, that Mr. Peabody has just given fifteen hundred thousand dollars to be divided among his relatives, in sums varying from fifty to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; thus being his own executor while living, instead of leaving a legacy of law suits to his friends after his decease.

—The statement by the Chicago *Republican* "that Messrs. Scott, Thompson, Perry, and other parties associated in the construction of the Kansas branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, have just paid George Francis Train fifty thousand dollars of the three hundred and fifty thousand due him as commissions in earlier negotiations of that enterprise," is, we are authorized to declare, incorrect in every particular. Not one dollar has ever been paid to George Francis Train by the gentlemen referred to.

—Dr. Bernard Beust, a nephew of the Austrian Minister, Baron Von Beust, is a resident of New Albany, Ind. He served during the war, with credit to the service, as Surgeon of Volunteers, and at various times had charge of a brigade. At the battle of Antietam he had taken for the hospital of his brigade a mansion, with spacious grounds attached, belonging to a prominent Maryland rebel. It was not long before complaint was sent to Washington that the fences were being destroyed, the trees denuded, and that soldiers were being buried within the grounds. General McClellan forwarded the complaints to Dr. Beust for his explanation. He replied that it was probably true that soldiers were buried within the ground, but that the American citizen should be proud to have dead heroes buried in his yard.

—The Hon. M. G. Bright, brother of expelled United States Senator Jesse D. Bright, who was stricken with paralysis in New York some two years since, has been lying at his home ever since in a helpless condition. Ex-Senator Bright will remove from his present residence in Kentucky, next spring, to his farm, near Jeffersonville, Indiana.

—It is stated that General Stisted, who served with distinction in Persia, and through the Indian mutiny with the Seventy-eighth Highlanders, will retire General Napier at the beginning of the new year.

—Isaac Taylor emigrated from England to Cleveland at an early age. He commenced by blacking boots, got a small farm in Michigan, engaged in the Wisconsin lumber trade and became rich. He has his own experience of orphanhood he formed the determination to found an orphan asylum. This his widow has just done. The endowment is nearly $150,000. The asylum is to be situated at Racine.

—The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* tells a story of Leonard, the book auctioneer. Some twenty years after his schoolboy days in England, he was selling a lot of second hand books in Boston, at his salesroom, by auction. Among others, was a little, old fashioned grammar, which he held up, and, in his quaint way, said: "Gentlemen, if this edition can be beaten, we should like to see the champion.

The amount of coal transported over the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and branches, for the week ending November 22d, was 69,000 tons; total tonnage for the year, 1,600,000 tons. This is an increase of nearly 600,000 tons over last year's business up to the same date.

Weatherly, about fifteen miles above Manch Chunk, on the line of the Beaver Meadow road of the Lehigh Valley railroad, and near the Quakake branch junction, is getting to be a place of considerable importance. In addition to the extensive shops of the old Beaver Meadow Company, the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company are building an additional shop for the various kinds of railroad machinery, which will give employment to many workmen. The building is 180 by 200 feet.

A number of ladies and gentlemen of Philadelphia have organized a society, under the name the Penetralium, for the purpose of giving scientific lectures to the public. Dr. S. Pancoast to give a course on the "Manifestations of the Deific Forces and Attributes in Nature;" Professor Rehn on the "Forces of Nature;" and Dr. Child on "Life, its Origin and Species." These lectures are free to the public, after each one an opportunity is presented to the audience to criticise the lecture or ask questions relating to it.

Judge Johnson has warned the Crawford County Commissioners that if they do not soon take steps to make the necessary alterations and improvements in the Court House, he will instruct the Grand Jury to make a presentment against them. The building is represented to be unfit for occupancy.

The Commissioners of Lawrence county want to borrow money for the purpose of compromising and redeeming railroad bonds still in the hands of persons willing to take less than the face of them. The law which passed the last supplement of February 6, 1866, authorizes the Commissioners to borrow money for that purpose, for which they issue bonds free from taxation, bearing interest payable semi-annually.

Saturday night, 17th instant, a small shop in Perrysville, Juniata county, occupied by Capt Nathan Thomas, was totally destroyed by fire and Mr. Thomas burned up in the building. The building was occupied by Mr. Thomas as a wagon-maker shop. He was addicted to drinking, and it is supposed that he went into the shop under the influence of liquor, and as the evening was cool, made a fire in the stove, then lay down on the floor alongside of the stove and fell asleep. The fire spread from the stove communicated to the shavings, and soon enveloped the building in flames. When discovered and taken from the building, Mr. Thomas was burned so badly as hardly to be recognized, and life was extinct in a few hours.

Joseph Auchmuty has been appointed Postmaster at Millersburg, Dauphin county, vice Mary Steever, removed. Even ladies are not exempt from removal from office when a supporter of the Executive is to receive appointment.

Mrs. Isabella McClure, mother of Hon. A. K. McClure, died at the residence of her son-in-law, Judge Lupter, in Perry county, on Saturday last, aged nearly ninety-nine years. She had been blind for ten years.

Mr. Wm. Oakes, of Burrell township, Indiana county, while carrying a scap of bees across a field, on Wednesday night last, stepped into a rut and fell, striking his head upon the box which dislocated his neck, killing him almost instantly.

The Grand Lodge of I. O. of O. F. of Pennsylvania, held their semi-annual session in Philadelphia on Wednesday, Past Master Fling presiding. A large number of Past Grands were introduced and took their seats as members. Charters were granted to the following new lodges: One to be located at West Middlesex and Shakeyville, Mercer county; Shenandoah, Schuylkill county; Saxon, Bedford county. Nominations were made for officers to be voted for at the next meeting in May.

Captain R. M. Kiskaden, Sheriff of Armstrong county, died at his late residence in Kittanning on Saturday night last, from lung disease. He was a brave soldier and highly esteemed citizen.

The Meadville *Republican* says: "A few days since we published a statement of the arrest of H. S. Haight, Esq., of the firm of Haight, Archer & Co., of Titusville, on a charge of larceny. We knew none of the parties to the case, on either side, but made the report as an item of local news. We have since ascertained, from a source which cannot be impugned, that there was no foundation for the charge, and that the property about which the action was brought belonged to Mr. Haight, and he had a perfect right to remove it. Mr. Haight is one of the most reputable and wealthy citizens of Titusville—a straight-forward, enterprising business man, who has won troops of friends in that region, and we regret that any publication made by us should have done him injustice."

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Two young officers of the household of the Prince of Higa, a potentate of the Japanese Empire, are sojourning in New York.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: We have a report here that a number of prominent radicals had a meeting in Philadelphia on the 30th inst., at which articles of impeachment against the President were prepared. They are to be submitted to a caucus of Republican members of Congress on the Saturday preceding the meeting of Congress. The names of the parties attending the caucus in Philadelphia will be furnished in due time.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is informed that the reports of hostility on the part of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes are without foundation. The country adjacent to the Smoky Hill route is perfectly safe for travelers.

The case of the alleged privateer Meteor was up before Judge Nelson in the United States Circuit Court, New York, Thursday, on a *pro forma* discussion as to fixing a day for hearing the arguments in the case, in addition with Judge Betts's decision condemning the vessel. The United States District Attorney was in favor of letting the case go at once, without argument in this Court, to the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington. This will, in all probability, be the course adopted.

The liquor prohibition question will go strongly in municipal districts in Boston in this spring election. The candidate for Mayor is a prohibitionist, but is understood to be pledged to let the liquor question alone. The Democratic candidate is a temperance man in practice, but favors the license law. Both men are of superior ability and character.

Another distillery was seized on Wednesday, in Williamsburg, New York, where apparently an old one burned down was going on secretly in the law. The still and distillery are kept in a seemingly unfinished condition, and the owners intimate that they will take out a license as soon as they finish repairing their establishment. The officers discovered a still in full blast at four o'clock in the morning, and arrested the proprietors.

A Detroit special to the *World* says: It has transpired here that a prominent and old established drug house in New York has been the victim of several heavy swindles during within the past few months as that which has been discovered in Boston. In the last swindle, or attempt, upon the New York firm, the party to so easily bought goods while in the city, but ordered further shipments at almost every part of his route to the West, thus running up a bill for thousands of dollars, which, for the sharpness of the firm in following up the goods, would have been paid as were those mentioned in similar cases preceding it. The object was to get the goods, sell out quickly, pocket the money and decamp. In other words, a second edition of the Boston game.

A *Herald's* Washington special says: The investigation going on by the Retrenchment Committee has developed facts which implicate the accounting high officials in connections under the Government in cotton frauds. A great deal of fraud, more than at first supposed, has been practised upon the Government by the cotton brokers in the Southern States. It appears that these agents were in the habit of confiscating large quantities of cotton in the name of the Government, which, after passing in their possession for a short time, they would claim it never to have been in their hands and divided the proceeds with the agents. Another game which was resorted to extensively was to purchase cotton in the name of Government and then sell it for their own benefit. The cotton would be smuggled out of the country by the blockade runners, and the man was sent back to his old quarters.

—Here is a Paris item about the French Empress: The Empress already before returning from Biarritz, has donated to the holy shrine of the Church of Notre Dame des Victoires a massive golden lamp, for the recovery of the Emperor. On one day of last week she stole away in the greatest incognito from the Tuileries, and, accompanied by only one of her ladies in waiting, hurried to that church, where, before the image of the Virgin, she was passing three hours upon a kneeling attitude, praying for the life and health of the Emperor; when, leaving her lady of honor, the Empress distributed a great many alms to the poor assembled before the gate of the church. Hyraoise, the director of the theatre of the Varieties, Paris, and made all necessary arrangements that she was neither recognized nor disturbed in her devotion.

—The reputed richest man in St. Louis is Henry M. Loreal, a native of Corsica. Forty years ago, a considerable amount of property in land was left him by an uncle. He was at that time living in Kentucky. He repaired to St. Louis, and since then has done nothing but improve his possessions and pay taxes. As a large portion of his property consists of unproductive real estate, his income return s give no correct idea of his wealth, which is estimated all the way from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000, and is daily growing in value.

STATE ITEMS.

Mr. Joseph Hubler, of Black Log, Juniata county, killed a bear with an axe on the Shade Mountain, on Monday of last week, weighing, when dressed, 300 pounds. The bear killed one dog and severely wounded another.

The Herdic House, at Williamsport, the largest and most costly hotel on the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, is to be sold by the Sheriff.

Jacob Snider, the inventor of the breech-loading musket adopted by the British Government, and who recently died in comparative poverty in Russian dominions in the border of Pueblyville, Stillman county, in this State.

The famous old Maple Shade oil lease has been sold to Wm. M. Coe and James S. McCray, at a hedges—One to be located at West Middlesex and Shakeyville, Mercer county; Shenandoah, Schuylkill county; Saxon, Bedford county. Nominations were made for officers to be voted for at the next meeting in May.

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Dedication of the Gettysburg Orphan's Home.

Another interesting ceremony took place on the historical ground of Gettysburg on Tuesday, when the Soldiers' Orphan's Home was formally opened and dedicated to the noble purpose for which it was intended. Several thousand persons, comprising officers of the Court, the clergy, professors and students of the Pennsylvania College and the Seminary, the various Sabbath Schools, citizens and visitors, marched in procession to the Home, on Cemetery Hill. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Mears, of Philadelphia, after which appropriate addresses were delivered by Rev. Drs. Read and Hay. In the course of the latter's remarks he made an eloquent allusion to the pledges made by Governor Curtin to the different Pennsylvania regiments as they marched to the field, that the State would care for the dear ones left at home, and provide for the widows and orphans of those who should fall in the struggle. Pennsylvania is fully redeeming these pledges, and is presenting a noble example to her sister Commonwealths. At the conclusion of the addresses an original hymn, written for the occasion by Mrs. Isabella James, of Philadelphia, was sung by a select choir. The exercises, which were of an interesting character, were continued in the evening. Some thirty orphan boys and girls, already inmates of the Home, nearly all comfortably clad, were on the stage with the distinguished invited guests, and attracted much attention.

Removals and Appointments—Thaddeus Stevens.

Mr. Stevens has a bill drawn, which he will introduce early in the session, to regulate removals from office. It provides that no one rejected by the Senate shall be again nominated or appointed to any office for the term of three years. He says he was over and over consulted by his colleague, but he is now Radical, and expects to continue so the remainder of his days. He converses with the greatest rapidity and clearness, and except in the feebleness of his voice, is as vigorous as he was at forty or fifty. The idea of attempting to barter with the South to buy from them what he considers Congress can itself regulate, is very distasteful, and the advocates of universal amnesty for universal suffrage will find in him a utter and effective opponent. He does not consider that the South are needed to ratify the constitutional amendment, and that when two-thirds of the twenty-six States now represented have ratified the amendment, he considers it carried.

English and French Iron-Clads.

The attack on the Paraguayans by the Allies, on the 22d of September, the particulars of which have just reached us, proves the superiority of the English compared with the French iron-clads. The English were virtually destroyed under the fire that failed to injure the French boats. Although in the most exposed position, the French Vesuvio escaped without injury, being but seldom struck, owing to the small surface which she presented to the enemy. She was not materially damaged when struck by the shots of the sixty-eight pounders of the enemy. The Brazil, an iron-clad of English manufacture, and, like all English war vessels, setting high above the water, was, on the contrary, badly damaged and really disabled by the same fire as that to which the French vessels were exposed, yet, though she was the subject of a close shelling. The shots of the enemy frequently entered the ports and dismounted her guns were disabled and silenced, the helmsmen, and her casemate so started and shattered as to render it unsafe for her crew to action. This action is a further proof of the superiority of English iron-clads, and of every experience of our own war and those in which America has been involved, and is not only of those of the English and French, but of the iron-clads of all other nations compared with our own.

The Western Corn Crop.

In gathering the corn crop of the West, the fact is revealed that the damage sustained by frost and early cold in the autumn, is much greater than had generally been expected. The Chicago *Republican* says: We have met and talked with farmers representing nearly the entire corn region affected by frost, and the universal report is that the crop is depreciated fully one-third. Its value if not the actual sale amount, is so depreciated. Development cases of what the cause of the failure of the corn been cut up prior to the frost, when in its growing state, and shocked, the result would have been different even with the succeeding wet. For then the juices in the stalk would have been eliminated. But there was not sun enough after the frost to do this, which must needs be done in order to give substance to the kernel. Such is the testimony of farmers. The great fact should not be lost sight of, however, that the great breadth of ground seeded was in excess of that of any previous year, and that the damage by frost and wet did not extend nearly over the great growing region.

Hon. John A. Bingham on Impeachment.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* makes the following statement: It has been stated that the Hon. John A. Bingham, of Ohio, remained away during the campaign pledged himself to move the impeachment of the President at the approaching session of Congress. This is not correct. It is stated Mr. Bingham left Ohio at that time because he considered his presence in the districts already acquired, the roads and communications being in a condition to improved by digging mine of wells, establishing settlements at suitable interval, and the soldiers were being paid off in the usual manner. In the advance through the Kirghis Desert the Russian base was necessarily at the rear of the army. Next, as to Bokhara, a settle country has been found which will serve as a good base of operations, and the valley of Zara will be equally suitable. The Upper Valley of the Ama Darla is also most favorably spoken of, and will be occupied by the Russians. Thence it would easily support a vast population.

Russia, then, in possession of the whole country to the British Seas, would have no difficulty in collecting a large army at her own convenience in the extreme south. Next, on the passage of the Hindu Kush, it seems to be forgotten that the mountains can be turned by getting down Herat, and from there to the passes to the Indus; but at any rate the Hindu Kush is not an impracticable range. Invading armies from the days of Alexander downwards, have easily passed it repeatedly, and two at least of its passes are in the hands of Russia, and are passable for modern artillery. The danger to India from the extreme south, Persia and Herat, is not, as it does now on the North, is also to be considered. How long would it take, if Russia ordered it, for the extreme south, the Persian Gulf, and seize our telegraph wires, perhaps the future railway down the Euphrates Valley? These points are sufficient to indicate the problems which will be raised by the further extension of Russian empire to the border of Hindostan. Indian statesmen must before long address themselves to the difficult task of their solution."

The Feeling in Germany.

A correspondent writing from the capital of Russia, says: These Italian affairs have at present special interest for us in Germany, only because it is precisely the Orleanist journals in Paris and among those especially, *Le Temps*, that avail themselves of the antipathy of South Germany to Prussia to foment the irritation. If peach policy, to which Thiers gave such eloquent expression before the war, serviceable. But their aid has also been of service since then, as they were compelled to convince themselves, that in the South-Western States of Germany the feeling is decidedly unfavorable to Prussian policy, and to use it against Prussia, and Germany united under Prussian leadership. It will be the object, at the present, the population of Hesse, Baden and especially of Bavaria, have familiarized themselves surprisingly quickly with the thought that, for good or for evil, they must as soon as possible, in some form, unite themselves with Prussia, and that their sole hope of obtaining a certain independence as a province of Prussia. This is in entering into the Federal Union with her as quickly as possible, and giving up to her then the lead of the Confederation. Since this time it has been the exception to this disposition. Their hate to Prussia is in no degree. But there is also no party is growing daily, and if to-day an election should be held in Wurtemberg, doubtless a totally different Parliament would be returned to that which lately voted the address to the King, dictated by poisonous hatred against Prussia. Even the chamber of deputies in Bavaria, because here a deep hatred for Austria has remained after the war. Even the ultramontane party, which is so powerful in Bavaria, dares no longer to propose an alliance with Austria. In spite of the hatred to Prussia which has succeeded constitutionality, as seed in office to his place, it is apparent that he is loading about New York, running into debt on all occasions, Parliament have was bearing the brunt of the battle, and he will be greeted with his faithfulness commend itself to the cessation of hostilities would allow of a new election to be held; and Prussia does not press for a conclusion, it is to be referred to Louis Napoleon, whose interest in France are seeking to force into war.

Trouble with the South American Republics.

A correspondent writing from Callao says: Between the South American Republics and the United States there is at present a little trouble. The American Minister at—hasn't down his flag, and from all that I have been able to gather from a gentleman, the reason for this proceeding is as follows: The authorities at La Paz ordered that somebody was conspiring or was about to conspire against the Government, and gave orders to arrest all persons who were not partizans of Melgarejo, the present head of Bolivia. Several young men, from their known disapproval of the conduct of the Government, fearing consequences, sought protection at the American Legation, which was accorded them. The authorities, upon learning that refugees had taken refuge at the Legation, determined to take them out, and for this purpose sent a force of armed men to surround the Legation and demand by the Minister, who met them at the door resolved to stand and defend to shed blood rather than attempted to cross the threshold. The Bolivians were taken aback, because they did not count upon the revolver and bayonet, and remained outside the door. A messenger was sent to the Prefect informing him of what had happened, who immediately sent troops and surrounded the Legation so as to prevent all egress or egress. Upon which the Minister demanded his passport and hauled down his flag.

One Man's Life.

A Berlin correspondent says: The life of Louis Napoleon is valued here as a guarantee of peace, and it is only after his death that we fear danger from France to the peace of Europe. The feeling with which we, from this point, look to the Rhine is similar to that with which, before February, in the revolution of 1848, we looked to the death of Louis Philippe. Then our Government thought itself secure from every movement as long as Louis Philippe's eyes remained open; but imagined that he could close his life weary eyes in banishment, none at that time thought. In the same way, King and Ministry, to-day reckon with full security on Louis Napoleon's dying a natural death on the throne of France, and have not even the slightest precaution, which is now restrained, could break forth in every direction. Will, indeed, that we here see and hear from France confirms this opinion.

Illinois Senatorship.

The Chicago *Journal* says: Senator Trumbull is generally understood to be a candidate for re-election. General John A. Logan's friends intend to push his claims for the successorship, and Governor Oglesby's friends are likewise active in behalf. The contest will therefore probably be a triangular one, although it is not unlikely from what we learn, that the soldiers, from the field, will be found in the Legislature relative in the Senate—there now being not one soldier in that entire body—will endeavor to unite in favor of either one or the other of Mr. Trumbull's competitors, in which event the contest would be narrowed down to two.

The Vote of Illinois.

The following is the official vote for Congressmen at large in Illinois: Logan, 208,325; Dickey, 187,158, Logan's majority, 20,087. Logan's vote exceeds Lincoln's 13,699, while Dickey's falls short of McClellan's 11,572. The vote in the northern counties of the State, all of which are overwhelmingly Republican, fell off fully one-quarter, while the vote in the central and southern portion of the State is fully one quarter in excess of 1864. Had Northern Illinois polled its full vote, Logan's majority would have reached nearly 60,000.

Annual Register.

The Illustrated Annual Register of Rural Affairs, for 1867, is a very neat, instructive, readable book, costing only thirty cents, which we can recommend to every one who takes any interest in farming or gardening.

It contains extensive and minute information, illustrated with plates, on the entire subject of grapes, kinds, propagation, culture, preservation of the fruit, &c. There is also a valuable article, with illustrations, on milk-farming, with the treatment of cows and their products. Poultry raisers will find, too, an interesting treatise on ducks, and the mode and profits of raising them. Insects, destructive in gardens, are here handled according to their species. Besides these, there are numerous other articles pleasant to read even by those who are not in the farming line, all of which are accompanied by 129 well executed illustrations.

The book is for sale by John P. Hunt, Fifth street.

Three Months History of Paris.

The statistics of the history of Paris for the second quarter of the present year, just published, prove that from the 1st of April to the 1st of July, 15,466 children were born, there being 563 males in excess of females; 9,661 of these children were legitimate, and 3,851 illegitimate. Among these latter, 990 were not recognized. During the same period 4,877 marriages have been contracted; 11,201 deaths occurred, of which 5,780 were males. The average number of deathsin Paris was 122 per day. 16 milliard 187 millions 782,588 cubic metres of water were distributed to the inhabitants of this city during the said three months. Paris, furthermore, drank 840,641 hectolitres of wine on draught, 5,131 bottles thereof, 20,780 bottles of spirituous liquors, 47,906 of beer, and imbibed in its salad 162,109 of olive oil. Paris ate 28 million kilos. of beef, veal and mutton; 457,000 kilos. of pork; 14,000 dozen oysters, and 900,000 kilos. of butter.

A British Oil Distilling Invention.

A patent has recently been granted in England to a Mr. Newton for improvements in the process of an apparatus for distilling petroleum and other mineral oils. In the ordinary process of distilling petroleum, it is necessary, in order to raise the vapor and overcome the pressure of the atmosphere, to bring the heat to a comparatively high temperature, the effect being usually accomplished by the direct application of fire to the retort or still. The crude oil is also in contact with the still in charges, it being usually impracticable to supply a continuous feed to a retort for petroleum so high a degree of heat is used as is necessary to raise the vapor against atmospheric pressure alone; and, also, the residuum is reduced to a heavy gravity without burning or otherwise injuring the oleaginous and valuable properties of the same.—*London Mechanic's Magazine.*

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY